The Times

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By Jas. W. Albright & Bro.

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W. D. Trotter, East Market, Albright's new building.
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Clerk of the Superior Court, John W. Payne.
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Register in Bankruptcy, Thos. B. Keogh, Tate building, up stairs.
Bonded Warehouse, D. W. C. Benbow, South Elm, Benbow's building.

THE GREENSBORO TIMES.

VOL. VII. GREENSBORO, N. C., Thursday, MAY 21, 1868. NO. 16.

AN IMPEACHMENT ALLEGORY.

The Charlottesville *Chronicle* had in its editorial columns an allegory of the trial of the Ass for kicking a Skunk out of his stall. We give the defense:

The Ass was hauled up by his halter and commanded to speak for his life. He told them that he had done no more than had been allowed to all of his ancestors. The reply was that a recent law bound and restrained him especially: that they had set a trap for him, and he had wickedly stumbled into it. He then said that his legal advisers had told him—once the Skunk himself had said, the law was not a good law. They told him he could not prove what the Skunk said—it wasn't evidence.—He then said that he had heard say that they were not bound by rules of evidence. They replied, they were not but he was. The Ass then urged that the law only applied to those he had put in the stall, and that he never would have put the Skunk there, but finding him there he thought turning him out would give offence, and so he had let him stay with the understanding that he was to leave when requested. They told him that if the Skunk was good enough for his predecessor, he was good enough for such as him. The Ass said he reckoned the Skunk did not formerly smell as strong as he had been doing of late—that he was like a chinch—the older he got the worse he stunk. They then asked him why he indulged in such a harsh and insufferable bray? He said it was constitutional, and he could not help it.—He had tried to improve it by imitating the scream of the Beast, the growl of the Hyena, the yelp of the Wolf, but his voice was a bad one.

But all availed nothing. They sentenced the poor Ass to death.* And the next day the Hyena picked his bones, and said the repast had given him a new lease of life. The Senate then put the Goat in his place; for he said he knew how to give and take, and would not object to the smell of the Skunk—he knew it to be medicinal, and he thought that added to his own it would overpower the plague, and relieve the community. So with an umble bow, and a nervously active tail, he thanked them for the favor and divided the the provender of the Ass among them. Then a decree was made that the great author of the pestilence had been put to death, and that all might be happy, excepting of course the poor, submissive rebels, as to whom it was still *bellum nondum cessans*.

*Note.—Some of the best authorities state here that the Ass was not convicted. It required two-thirds of the Court to convict, and they affirm that the prosecution failed by two or three votes.

Benefits like flowers, please only when fresh.

IN MEMORIAM.

BY D. J. RYAN.

Young as the youngest who donned the grey,
True as the truest that wore it—
Brave as the bravest he marched away,
(Hot tears on the cheeks of his mother lay,)
Triumphant waved our Flag one day,
He fell in the front before it.

Firm as the firmest where duty led,
He hurried without a falter—
Bold as the boldest he fought and bled;
And the day was won—but the field was red,
And the blood of his fresh young heart was shed
On his country's hallowed altar.

On the trampled breast of the battle plain,
Where the foremost ranks had wrestled,
On his pale, pure face not a mark of pain,
(His mother dreams they will meet again,)
The fairest form amid all the slain,
Like a child asleep—he nestled.

In the solemn shades of the wood that swept
The field where his comrades found him,
They buried him there—and the big tears crept
Into strong men's eyes that had seldom wept.
(His mother—God pity her—smiled and slept,
Dreaming her arms were round him.)

A grave in the woods with the grass o'er grown,
A grave in the heart of his mother—
His clay in the one lies lifeless and lone;
There is not a name; there is not a stone—
And only the voice of the winds make moan
O'er the grave where never a flower is strewn,
But his memory lives in the other.

The Lore of the Beautiful.—Place a young girl under the care of a kind-hearted, graceful woman, and she unconsciously to herself grows into a graceful lady. Place a boy in the establishment of a thorough going, straight forward business man and the boy becomes a self-reliant, practical business man. Children are susceptible creatures, and circumstances, scenes and actions impress them. As you influence them not by arbitrary rules, not by stern example alone, but in the thousand other ways that speak thro' beautiful forms, through bright scenes, soft utterance and pretty pictures so will they grow. Teach your children then to love the beautiful. Give them a corner in the garden for flowers, encourage them to put in shape hanging baskets, allow them to have their favorite trees, lead them to wander in the prettiest woodlands, show them where they can best view the sunsets, rouse them in the morning, not with stern 'time to work' but with the enthusiastic 'see the beautiful' sunrise; buy for them pretty pictures and encourage them to decorate their rooms, each in his or her childish way. The instinct is in them. Give them an inch and they will go a mile. Allow them then the privilege and they will make your home beautiful.

NUMBER OF WORDS IN USE.—We are told on good authority, by a clergyman, that some of the laborers in his parish had not three hundred words in their vocabulary. The vocabulary of the ancient sages of Egypt, at least as far as it is known to us from the hieroglyphic incriptions, amounts to about six hundred and twenty-five words. The libretto of an Italian opera seldom displays a greater variety of words. A well educated person in England, who has been at a public school, and at the University, who reads his Bible, his Shakspeare, and all the books of Mudie's library, seldom uses more than about three or four thousand words in actual conversation.—Accurate thinkers and close reasoners, who avoid vague and general expressions, and wait till they find the word that exactly fits their meaning, employ a large stock; and eloquent speakers may rise to the command of ten thousand. Shakspeare, who displayed a greater variety of expression than probably any writer in any language, produced all his plays with about fifteen thousand words. Milton's works are built up with eight thousand, and the Old Testament says all it has to say with fifty-six hundred and forty-two words.—*Muller.*

A Minnesota editor says that a man came into his office to advertise for a lost dog, and that such was the wonderful power of the advertising that the dog walked in the office while he was writing out the advertisement.

What vocalist can lay claim to his having been listened to by an ear of corn?

BASHFULNESS.—Young people are too apt to be bashful, when they first meet people away from home; but if boys and girls learn their books well at school, and learn to talk correctly, they have nothing to fear from other people no matter to how high a class of society they belong. You should, therefore seek to learn what is most important in the every day life of people—general knowledge of the geographical construction of the earth, the names of the different nations upon it, and their habits, location, &c. Above all, you should understand the geography of your own country, and nature of its government, and obtain a good knowledge of what is generally going on in the world, and then when you come in contact with strangers, you will not hold down your heads, as if you had been guilty of some offence.—No, boys and girls, hold up your heads, when you are spoken to, and reply promptly, and respectfully, and you will soon see that other people are no better than you are, and only know a little more, by having lived more years.

TESTS OF CHARACTER.—A great many admirable actions are overlooked by us because they are so little and common. Take, for instance, the mother who has had broken slumber, if any at all, with the nursing babe, whose wants must not be disregarded; she would fain sleep a while when the breakfast hour comes, but patiently and uncomplainingly she takes her timely seat at the table. Though exhausted and weary, she serves them all with a refreshing cup of coffee or tea before she sips it herself, and often the cup is handed back to her to be refilled before she has had time to taste her own. Do you hear her complain—this weary mother—that her breakfast is cold before she has time to eat it? And this not for one, but for every morning, perhaps, in the year. Do you call this a small thing? Try it and see. O! how does woman shame us by her forbearance and fortitude in what are called little things! Ah, it is these little things which are tests of character; it is by these "little" self-denials, borne with such self-forgotten gentleness, that the humblest home is made beautiful to the eyes of angels, though we fail to see it, alas! until the chair is vacant, and the hand which kept in motion all this domestic machinery is powerless and cold!

ADVANTAGES OF CRYING.—A French physician publishes a long dissertation on the advantages of groaning and crying in general, and especially during surgical operations. He contends that groaning and crying are two grand operations, by which Nature allays anguish; that those patients who give way to their natural feelings more speedily recover from accidents and operations than those who suppose it unworthy a man to betray such symptoms of cowardice as either to groan or cry. He tells of a man who reduced his pulse from one hundred and twenty-six to sixty, in the course of a few hours, by giving full vent to his emotions. If people are at all unhappy about anything, let them go into their room and comfort themselves with a loud boohoo, and they will feel a hundred per cent. better afterward. In accordance with the above, the crying of children should not be too greatly discouraged. If it is systematically repressed, the result may be St. Vitus' dance, epileptic fits, or some other disease of the nervous system. What is natural is nearly always useful; and nothing can be more natural than the crying of children when anything occurs to give them either physical or mental pain. Probably most persons have experienced the effect of tears in relieving great sorrow. It is even curious how the feelings are allayed by their free indulgence in groans and sighs. Then let parents and friends show more indulgence to noisy bursts of grief—on the part of children as well as of older persons—and regard the eyes and the mouth as the safety valves through which Nature discharges her surplus steam.

A PRETTY LOVE STORY.—There is a story told in connection with the introduction of the manufacture of fine lace into Brussels. A Poor young girl, named Gertrude, was dying for love of a young man whose wealth precluded all hopes of marriage. One night as she sat weeping, a lady entered her cottage, and without saying a word placed in her lap a cushion, with its bobbins filled with thread. The lady then, with perfect silence, showed her how to work the bobbins and how to make all sorts of delicate patterns and complicated stitches. As daylight approached, the maiden had learned the art, and the mysterious visitress disappeared. The price of the maiden's luck made her rich, on account of its valuable patterns, and she was able to marry the object of her love. Many years after, while in luxury, with her numerous family about her, she was startled by the mysterious lady entering her house—this time not silent, but looking stern. She said "Here you enjoy peace and comfort while without are famine and trouble. I helped you; you have not helped your neighbors. The angels weep for you, and turn away their face." So, next day Gertrude went forth, with her cushion and her bobbin in hand, and going from cottage to cottage, she offered to teach the art she had so mysteriously learnt. So they all became rich, and their country also.

GROWING OLD.—Alas! for him who grows old without growing wise, and to whom the future world does not set open her gates when he is excluded by the present. The Lord deals so graciously with us in the decline of life, that it is a shame to turn a deaf ear to the lesson which he gives.

The eye becomes dim, the ear dull, the tongue falters, the feet totter, all the senses refuses to do their office, and from every side resounds the call. 'Set thine house in order, for the term of thy pilgrimage is at hand.'

The playmates of youth, the fellow-laborers of manhood die away, and take the road before us. Old age is like some quiet chamber, in which disconnected from visible world, we can prepare in silence for the world that is unseen.

NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.—Martin Van Buren is the only man who held the offices of President, Vice-President, Minister to England, Governor of his own State, and member of both houses of Congress. Thos. H. Benton is the only man who held a seat in the United States Senate for thirty consecutive years. The only instance of father and son in the United States Senate at the same time, is that of Henry Dodge, Senator from Wisconsin, and his son, Augustus C. Dodge, Senator from Iowa. General James Shields is the only man who ever represented two States in the United States Senate. At one time he was Senator from Illinois and subsequently from Minnesota. John Quincy Adams held positions under the government during every administration from that of Washington to that of Polk, during which he died. He had been Minister to England, member of both houses of Congress, Secretary of State, and President of the United States. He died while a member of the House of Representatives.

DRESS IN MEN AND WOMEN.—Women are accused very unfairly of being over-extravagant. As a rule, men are more so, and the account against them is principally due to those who fritter everything they gain or sell in numberless and nameless trifles. A woman has a natural title to being well clad—to being indeed clad so as to make the most of her appearance. She has a taste for jewelry. To deny her ornaments is to trifle a genuine and reasonable instinct. But a man who parts with a considerable portion of his income in order to comply with every freak of his tailor, and who really seems to have only used his brains upon the patterns of neckties, is one of the most pitiable creatures alive. A gentlemen ought to be correctly and neatly dressed.

THE WONDERS OF LIGHT.—Not only does the light fly from the grand 'ruler of the day,' with a velocity which is a million and a half times greater than the speed of a cannon ball, but it darts from every reflecting surface with a like velocity, and reaches the tender structure of the eye so gently, that, as it falls upon the little curtain of nerves which is there spread to receive it, it imparts the most pleasing sensations, and tells its story of the outer world with a minuteness of detail and a holiness of truth. Philosophers once sought to weigh the sunbeam. They constructed a most delicate balance, and suddenly let in upon it a beam of light; the lever of the balance was so delicately hung that the fluttering of a fly would have disturbed it. Everything prepared, the grave men took their places, and with keen eyes watched the result. The sunbeam that was to decide the experiment had left the sun eight minutes prior, to pass the ordeal. It had flown through ninety-five millions of miles of space in that short measure of time, and it shot upon the balance with unabated velocity. But the lever moved not; and the philosophers were mute.

HOW TO GET AN EDUCATION.—Boys say to men, "we want an education; but we are poor, and father is poor, and we can't get it, so we are going to learn a trade, or go into a store, or do something else. Now, let me say; every boy that wants an education if he will bend his force to it, can get just as good a one as he wants. The way is open. Education does not come through academies, and colleges, and seminaries; these are helps; but it comes by study and reading and comparing; and all the schools and colleges, and seminaries in the world would not make a scholar of a man without these; and with them a man will be one if he never sees a college. And what is true of boys is true of girls, and what is true of this pursuit is true of any other. The force must be from yourself, and you must develop it. It is the indomitable "I can" that sets a man astride the world.

A ROYAL KISS AND A ROYAL KICK.—Some of our readers who are not so young as they have been, may remember the famous Yankee kick, and kiss of the last King of England before he came to his estate. While in New York the prince called at a barber's shop to be shaved. When the operation was completed he stepped up to the barber's wife, who happened to be present, and giving her a kiss, remarked: "There, now you can say you have been kissed by a member of the royal family." The barber, greatly incensed by what he chose to receive as an insult, seized the prince and helping him out of the shop with his foot, exclaimed: There, now you can say that you have received a royal kick from an American freeman."

A GREAT IRON-CLAD.—One of the largest and strongest iron-clads ever built in England for a foreign government was successfully launched on the 25, ultimo. She was originally built for the Turkish government, but was subsequently purchased by the Prussian Government, to whom she now belongs. She is six thousand tons, and built to carry no less than twenty-six three hundred pounders all made of Krupp's hammered steel, and all capable of being fired with 75 pound charges as often as twice a minute. She is expected to go at the rate of from thirteen to fourteen knots per hour.

REMEMBER THIS.—"If a man faint away," says "Hall's Journal of Health," "instead of yelling out like a savage, or running to him to lift him up, lay him full length upon his back on the floor, loose the clothing, push the crowd away, so as to allow the air to reach him, and let him alone. Dashing water over a person in a simple fainting fit is a barbarity. The philosopy of a fainting fit is, that the heart fails to send the proper supply of blood to the brain. If the person is erect, that blood has to be thrown up hill; but if lying down, it has to be projected horizontally, which requires less power, as is apparent."

Peas and beans, when consumed on a farm will furnish a manure rich in ammonia, an element which is the delight of all cereals. Peas give the soil an admirable preparation for winter wheat.

THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, May 21, 1868.

CONTRIBUTIONS.—Our columns are open to communications of general or local interest. Nothing personal admitted. No communication received unless accompanied by a responsible name.

RADICAL PROGRAMME.

We have insisted all the while that, the ultimate object of the Radicals, both in this State and in Congress, was to rob the Southern people of their lands and give them to negroes, carpet-baggers, and Yankee speculators. It has long since been conceded that confiscation was not practicable—hence we find an unceasing effort, on the part of the landless and worthless in our own midst and the unscrupulous Radicals North, to devise means of taxation which will fall so heavily upon the land, that it will be far worse in effect than the infamous scheme of confiscation at first proposed by the Radicals in Congress.

The present constitution, which has, no doubt, been fraudently forced upon us, contains within itself elements of taxation sufficient to bring about a change of hands in the landed property, in a few years. But, this is not all we have to fear in the future. Old Ben Wade, though he may never disgrace the presidential chair, through the perfidy of impeachment; yet, he reflects the sentiments of the ultra Radicals, and we were not surprised to see that in a conversation, a few days since, with a Radical Congressman, who expressed a fear that a war of races would result from the state of affairs in the South, he replied that troops should be sent there in sufficient number to preserve order; that the North was no doubt restive under the enormous expenses required for the maintenance of a large army, but that that evil could be easily remedied by *requiring the various Southern States to pay the expenses of the troops required within their borders.* The Congressman expressed his doubt of the ability of the impoverished South to meet the immense cost of an army to be kept in each of the States; but Wade replied the *Southern lands would yield an ample revenue for that purpose.*

Could language more clearly indicate the Radical design of robbing us of our lands and keeping us, by *force of a standing army*, under negro rule?—What do the poor miserable, cowardly white men who "voted for the new Constitution in order to get rid of the soldiers" think of this? How will they feel when they have to pay an enormous tax to support a standing army in their midst, and the officers of that army tell them to their teeth, (as was done in this place by a Brev.-Lt.-Col. during the late election) that they (the soldiers) were not here to protect them, but *negroes?*

The deluded whites who aided the negroes and Yankees in bringing about such a state of things, may whine like whipped curs when the sheriff drags their hard-earned dollar to pay the tax: but, no sympathy will they get from the noble, patriotic few who bravely dared to strive for their rights, and who yet have a lingering hope that the day is not far distant, when the Conservative and Democratic hosts will drive the negro-worshippers from the seats of power, and once more give to the people of this Union a government, which respects the rights and property of all!

The last sensation is the accidental discovery of a whiskey spring near Nodaway, Missouri. The liquid flows from between two rocks, and looks like highly colored brandy, but it tastes and smells like pure whiskey, and has the same intoxicating effect. The man on whose farm it has been discovered expects to realize a fortune by the well.

If the United States don't seize it under the revenue act it will be a good instrument.

GODEY for June is at hand, and as there is no necessity to *puff* it, we will only give the titles of a few of the pieces which will speak for themselves.

"Phenie Rowland," (continued) by *Marian Harland*; "a dream of the Future," "a Week in Kennawair," (also continued,) and many other Stories equally interesting. The fashion plates &c., by far excel anything we have lately seen.

The Danville Times gives a long account of a flood in Caswell county.

A Bill to Admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama, to Representation in Congress.

WHEREAS, the people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama, have in persuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2nd 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, framed constitutions of State government which are republican in form, and have adopted said Constitutions by large majorities of the votes cast at the elections held for the ratification or rejection of the same: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama, shall be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as States in the Union, when the Legislatures of said States respectively shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen, upon the following fundamental conditions: That the Constitution of said States shall never be amended, or changed so as to discriminate in favor of or against any citizen or citizens of the United States in their right to vote who are now entitled to vote by said constitutions respectively, except as punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted; and no person shall ever be held to service or labor as a punishment for crime in said States, except by public officers charged with the custody of convicts by the laws thereof; and that so much of the seventeenth section of the fifth article of the Constitution of the State of Georgia as gives authority to Legislatures or courts to repudiate debts contracted prior to the 1st day of June, 1865, and similar provisions in all other Constitutions mentioned in this bill, shall be null and void as against all men who were loyal during the whole time of the rebellion, and who during that time, supported the Union, and they shall have the same rights in the courts and elsewhere as if no rebellion had ever existed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted* That if the day fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of either of said States by the Constitution thereof shall have passed before the passage of this act such Legislature may be convened within thirty days after the passage of this act by the president of the convention which framed the Constitution of [illegible]

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the first section of this act shall take effect when the President of the United States shall officially proclaim the due ratification by the Legislatures of said States respectively of article fourteen of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty ninth Congress; and it is hereby made the duty of the President, within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification of said amendment by the Legislature of either of said States, to issue a proclamation announcing that fact.

This Bill, passed the House on Thursday last, has gone to the Senate and been referred to the Judiciary Committee of that body. It is as great an outrage upon Republican institutions as was ever perpetrated.

One of the Washington correspondents of the New York *World* speaking of the amendment which declares the provisions of the Georgia Constitution which give authority to repudiate certain debts, (and all other like provisions in the other reconstructed Constitutions,) to be inapplicable to "loyal" creditors, say:

"The effect of this amandment will be to put it in the power of any creditor in the South who will swear long enough and hard enough that he always loved the old flag and was loyal to the Union only he was obliged to seem a secessionist, to drive a coach and four through the relief sections of the reconstructed constitutions to squeeze the last cent from his debtor who voted, poor dupe, for the bogus Constitution because it promised to shield him."

The same correspondent adds:

"Taken all in all the passage of this bill is only second in enormity to the original enactment of the first reconstruction act. All effort to procure information as to the nature of these bogus constitutions, the votes upon them in detail, or the effect of their workings in the restoration of the South were peremptorily repressed, and yet what little has come to light opens a most appalling vista of fraud, corruption, and villainy in the entire management of this whole business South."

It will, also, be observed that the States are forever prohibited from disfranchising the negro, and the *National Intelligencer* styles it a "bill to dilute the Senate with carpet-baggers, and fasten negro suffrage and rule over five Southern States."

The Arkansas admission bill has been indefinently postponed.

Louisville, Ky, May 16—A special telegram from Nashville states that Brownlow is trying to Knoxville.

HON. JNO. A. GILMER.

Tributes of Respect.

The following notices, of meetings held in this place, show the marked respect and high esteemed our people held for one of our best and most generally beloved citizens. The Hon. J. A. Gilmer is dead, yet his memory and noble example will long live in our hearts and influence our actions.

GREENSBORO, May 14th, 1868.

The citizens of Greensboro assembled in the court house at 5 o'clock, this evening, in order to give some fitting expression of feeling on the death of their beloved fellow-townsman, John A. Gilmer.

On the suggestion of J. R. McLean, the Mayor of the town, A. P. Eckel, was requested to preside, and Lyndon Swaim to act as Secretary of the meeting.

A committee of three, to wit: Ralph Gorrell, D. F. Caldwell and J. R. McLean, having been appointed to prepare suitable resolutions, reported the following, which, after feeling remarks from Mr. Gorrell, Mr. Caldwell, and Mr. W. L. Scott, were adopted as the sense of the meeting:

Whereas, we have this day heard, with the deepest and most poignant regreat, that our distinguished fellow citizen and townsman, the Hon. John A. Gilmer, is no more;

Therefore be it resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the family and ralatives of the deceased in their sore affliction, and berevement, and feel, in the loss which they have sustained, they are not alone, and that we are partakers of the same with them.

Resolved, That in testimony of our respects for his memory, we will close all places of business and attend his funeral on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting be requested to furnish a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the family of our deceased friend, that the several newspapers in this town be requested to publish the same.

On motion of C. P. Mendenhall, the Chair proceeded to appoint sixteen pall bearers, as follows: Hon. James T. Morehead, Ralph Gorrell, Cyrus P. Mendenhall, James R. McLean, Levi M. Scott, William L. Scott, Wilson S. Hill, Col. James T. Morehead, Robert P. Dick, D. F. Caldwell, Thomas B. Keogh, Peter Adams, Jed. H. Lindsay, David Scott, Andrew Weatherly and Calvin N. McAdoo.

On motion, adjourned,—to meet again as friends and neighbors at the funeral on Saturday at 10 o'clock.

A. P. ECKEL, Chairman.

L. SWAIM, Secretary.

The members of the Guilford Bar assembled in the court house at 2 o'clock, on Tuesday the 19th day of May, 1868, in commemoration of the memory of the late Hon. John A. Gilmer, formerly a member of this Bar.

On motion of Cyrus P. Mendenhall, Hon. James T. Morehead was called to the chair, who on taking the same made a very appropriate and feeling address to the meeting, and on motion of Hon. Robert P. Dick, Cyrus P. Mendenhall was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Ralph Gorrell, the chairman appointed a committee of five to draft resolutions expressing the sentiments of the meeting, to wit:—Ralph Gorrell, John H. Dillard, James M. Leach, Robert P. Dick and William L. Scott, who after retiring for a short time returned and submitted the following:

Resolved, That we sincerely deplore the loss of our departed friend and brother, the Hon. John A. Gilmer.

Endowed by his Creator with a strong mind and vigorous understanding, he improved the gifts of nature to his own great honor and advancement in life, and for the promotion of the best interests of society and the community in which he lived. In his untiring industry—his indomitable energy—and zealous prosecution of his profession—in his public spirit—his devotion to popular rights and popular liberty—in his earnest efforts to promote and extend the great interests of society, domestic, political and religious—in his private charities, his public beneficence and noble generosity—in his public spirit which placed his time, his talents and his money at the command of his state and his country; he has placed before us an example worthy of our commendation and imitation.

Born and brought up in the respectable walks of middle life with a limited education—without the patronage of influential friends to advance him in business, he rose by gradual and steady steps to the position of a distinguished lawyer, politician and statesman.

All the honors within the gift of his native county were bestowed, and worthily bestowed upon him. His abilities and his influence were known and felt in the Chambers of our State Legislature, in the halls of Congress and in our popular assemblies, and won for him a national reputation.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathise with the family and relatives of our deceased and lamented brother and most earnestly commend them to the goodness of God and the tender regard and kind offices of the numerous friends of their departed head.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be furnished by the secretary of this meeting, to the widow of the deceased and that the several news papers in our town be requested to insert them in their columns.

The chairman of the committee, Mr. Gorrell, after reading the resolutions, submitted a few very appropriate remarks, and was followed by several other members of the Bar.

And on motion of James R. McLean the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JAMES T. MOREHEAD, Ch'm.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, Sec.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

On Saturday last a vote was taken on the 11th article of impeachment, which resulted in the president being declared "not guilty." This is considered as an acquittal, or a failure of the Radicals to carry out the revolutionary designs against President Johnson. The Radicals are striving by every device of fraud and corruption to bring out some evidence upon which new charges can be sustained; but, it is generally conceded that the attempt at impeachment is dead, at least until the "new issue" of carpet-bag Senators from the South are admitted, when it is expected any thing detrimental to the South or free government, can be carried.

The following is the vote in detail on the 11th article:

Guilty—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill, of Maine, Morrill, of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Patterson, of New Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Williams, Wilson, Willey, Yates—35.

Not guilty—Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Norton, Patterson, of Tennessee, Ross, Soulsbury, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers—10.

The Eleventh Article is as follows:

ARTICLE XI.—That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and of his oath of office, and in disregard of the Constitution and laws of the United States, heretofore to wit, on the eighteenth day of August, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at the city of Washington, and the District of Columbia, by public speech, declare and affirm, in substance, that the thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a Congress of the United States authorized by the Constitution to exercise legislative power under the same, but on the contrary, was a Congress of only part of the States, thereby denying, and intending to deny, that the legislation of said Congress was valid or obligatory upon him, the said Andrew Johnson, except in so far as he saw fit to approve the same, and also thereby denying, and intending to deny, the power of the said thirty-ninth Congress to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and, in pursuance of said declaration, the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, afterwards, to wit, on the twenty-first day of February, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, did, unlawfully, and in disregard of the requirement of the Constitution, that he should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, attempt to prevent the execution of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, by unlawfully devising and contriving, and attempting to devise and contrive means by which he should prevent Edwin M. Stanton from forthwith resuming the functions of the office of Secretary for the Department of War, notwithstanding the refusal of the Senate to concur in the suspension theretofore made by said Andrew Johnson of said Edwin M. Stanton from office of Secretary for the Department of War; and, also, by further unlawfully devising and contriving, and attempting to devise and contrive means, then and there, to prevent the execution of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty seven; and also, to prevent the execution of an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, whereby the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did, then, to-wit, on the twenty-first day of February, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, at the city of Washington, commit, and was guilty of, a high misdemeanor in office.

The South Carolina Senate contains twenty white members and twelve colored: the House of Representatives forty four whites and eighty colored.

Tabular Statement of the Vote.

COUNTIES.	CONSTITUTION FOR	CONSTITUTION AGAINST	GOVERNOR Thos S. Ashe	GOVERNOR W W Holden	GOVERNOR D R Goodloe	No. Registered in 1867. Whites	Blacks
Burke and McDowell,	....	....	....	....	....	1885	692
Rutherford and Polk,	....	....	....	....	....	2045	572
Yancey and Mitchell,	....	....	....	....	....	1520	90
Madison, Buncombe, Henderson & Transylvania,	....	....	....	....	....	3934	740
Haywood and Jackson,	....	....	....	....	....	1604	143
Macon, Clay & Cherokee,	....	....	....	....	....	2164	101
Alleghany, Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin,	....	....	....	....	....	5451	692
Caldwell, Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander,	....	....	....	....	....	5840	1367
Davie and Rowan,	....	....	....	....	....	2862	1550
Cleaveland,	693	915	....	....	....	1454	374
Catawba,	409	1060	....	....	....	1352	318
Lincoln,	647	598	....	....	....	897	417
Gaston,	803	603	....	....	....	1053	442
Mecklenburg,	1705	1925	....	....	....	1922	1659
Union,	....	....	....	....	....	1309	424
Cabarrus,	....	....	....	....	....	1175	746
Stanley,	....	....	....	....	....	1330	282
Anson,	812	823	....	....	....	1091	1076
Stokes,	....	....	447	758	....	1280	390
Forsythe,	1201	334	....	....	....	1341	449
Davidson,	....	....	....	....	....	2278	678
Randolph,	——	——	——	——	——	2232	457
Guilford,	——	——	——	——	——	2690	1089
Rockingham,	1413	1141	——	——	——	1405	1349
Caswell,	1416	1438	——	——	——	1361	1703
Alamance,	——	——	——	——	——	1348	785
Person,	——	——	——	——	——	1007	882
Orange,	——	——	——	——	——	2004	1291
Chatham,	——	——	——	——	——	2206	1179
Wake,	3336	2280	2304	3337	——	3019	2907
Granville,	2076	1124	——	——	——	2020	2502
Warren,	2231	944	——	——	——	856	2284
Franklin,	——	——	——	——	——	1121	1487
Cumberland,	1770	1129	——	——	——	1579	1746
Harnett,	——	——	——	——	——	857	511
Moore,	——	....	——	0000	0000	1366	459
Montgomery,	722	253	0000	0000	0000	894	321
Richmond,	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	995	1084
Wayne,	1485	1232	1229	1475	0000	1506	1229
Johnston,	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	1732	914
Greene,	801	594	598	782	0000	703	706
Wilson,	923	891	883	909	0000	1033	905
Nash,	741	1048	1018	740	0000	1071	873
Halifax,	3046	1317	1314	3080	0000	1695	3140
Northampton,	1904	805	803	1889	0000	1311	1660
Edgecombe,	2340	1158	1158	2337	0000	1246	2622
Lenoir,	1195	845	848	1192		922	1078
Brunswick,	784	785				742	728
Columbus,	439	816				860	518
Robeson,	1504	1252	1252	1504		1584	1451
Bladen,	1270	971				1085	1146
New Hanover,	3571	2235	2232	3565		1935	3224
Duplin,	962	1489	1488	961		1445	1181
Sampson,	1026	1180	1168	1018		1501	960
Tyrell and Washington,						1280	790
Martin,	937	920	921	943		971	799
Bertie,	1320	618	603	1280		950	1264
Hertford,	805	592	581	795		712	775
Gates,	448	650	650	448		723	469
Chowan,	701	457	467	692		607	667
Perquimans,	870	533	529	863		705	633
Pasquotank and Camden,						1409	1511
Currituck,						919	318
Craven,	3401	1460	1461	3389		1595	3183
Onslow,						816	402
Carteret,	896	916	905	889		1195	749
Jones,	594	451	444	593		483	539
Beaufort,	1321	1056	1040	1300		1499	925
Pitt,	1797	1238	1247	1775		1450	1449
Hyde,						876	565
						106721	72932

GUILFORD VOTE—APRIL, 1868.

	TOTAL.	FOR CONST'N	AGAINST CONST'N	Gov. Ashe	Gov. Holden	Gov. Goodloe	Congress Rep.	Congress Dem.	Senate Rep.	Senate Dem.	House Rep.	House Dem.	Clerk	Sheriff
Greensboro,	1,144	1,144	0	0	1,144	0	1,144	0	1,144	0	1,144	0	1,144	1,144
Jamestown,	222	222	0	0	222	0	222	0	222	0	222	0	222	222
High Point,	418	418	0	0	418	0	418	0	418	0	418	0	418	418
Centre,	212	212	0	0	212	0	212	0	212	0	212	0	212	212
Caldwell,	130	130	0	0	130	0	130	0	130	0	130	0	130	130
Leach,	154	154	0	0	154	0	154	0	154	0	154	0	154	154
Morehead,	134	134	0	0	134	0	134	0	134	0	134	0	134	134
Deep River,	216	216	0	0	216	0	216	0	216	0	216	0	216	216
Madison,	136	136	0	0	136	0	136	0	136	0	136	0	136	136
Gilmer,	435	435	0	0	435	0	435	0	435	0	435	0	435	435
Hodgin,	425	425	0	0	425	0	425	0	425	0	425	0	425	425
Horney,	425	425	0	0	425	0	425	0	425	0	425	0	425	425
Payne,	144	144	0	0	144	0	144	0	144	0	144	0	144	144
Clapp,	136	136	0	0	136	0	136	0	136	0	136	0	136	136
Lamb,	96	96	0	0	96	0	96	0	96	0	96	0	96	96
Stafford,	156	156	0	0	156	0	156	0	156	0	156	0	156	156
Horne,	156	156	0	0	156	0	156	0	156	0	156	0	156	156

DR. WM. M. ALBRIGHT,

Having located 2 miles North-West of Greensboro, offers his Professional Services to the public. 2-1y

A CARD.

THE Co partnership existing during the past year between C. W. Westbrook, G. W. Albright and Dr. Wm. M. Albright, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by C. W. Westbrook and G. W. Albright.

C. W. WESTBROOK,
G. W. ALBRIGHT,
W. M. ALBRIGHT.

Greensboro, April 27th, 1868. 12—3t

DEEDS, Blank Warrants, &c., always on sale at Times office.

Agents wanted for the OFFICIAL HISTORY of the WAR,

ITS CAUSES, CHARACTER, CONDUCT & RESULTS.

By Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.

A Book for all Sections and all Parties.

THIS great work presents the only complete and impartial analysis of the Causes of the War yet published, and gives those interior lights and shadows of the great conflict only known to those high officers who watched the flood-tide of revolution from its fountain springs, and which were so accessible to Mr. Stephens from his position as second officer of the Confederacy.

To a public that has been surfeited with apparently similar productions, we promise a change of fare both agreeable and salutary, and an intellectual treat of the highest order. The Great American War has at last found a historian worthy of its importance, and at whose hands it will receive that moderate, candid and impartial treatment which truth and justice so urgently demand.

The intense desire every where manifested to obtain this work, its official character and ready sale, combined with an increased commission, make it the best subscription book ever published.

One Agent in Easton, Pa. reports 72 subscribers in three days.

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Improved!

It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair.
It causes the Hair to curl beautifully.
It keeps the Scalp clean and healthy.
It invigorates the Roots of the Hair.
It forces the hair and Beard to grow luxuriantly
It immediately stops Hair falling out.
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It brings out Hair on heads that have been bald for years.
It is composed entirely of simple and purely vegetable substances.
It has received over six thousand voluntary testimonials of its excellence, many of which are from physicians in high standing.
It is sold in half pound bottles (the name blown in the glass,) by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere, at One Dollar per Bottle. Wholesale by Demas Barnes & Co.; F. C. Wells & Co.; Schieffelin & Co., N. Y. 7-3m

Mrs. S. W. Dilworth,

MANTUA-MAKER

West Market, next door to the Times Office, wishes to say to the ladies of town and county, that she continues to carry on the *MANTUA-MAKING* business. She is in regular receipt of the latest styles of ladies and children's costume. The great success in the past warrants her in assuring entire satisfaction to all who favor her with patronage in the future. Prices very low. The ladies are respectfully solicited to give her a call.

Greensboro, N. C., March 5, 1868. 3tf

Our Market Column.

GROCERIES, PRODUCE, &c.,
Carefully corrected each week.
By W. S. MOORE, General Dealer.

Apples—green			
" dried	2½	to	4
Bacon	16½	to	20
Beef	7	to	8
Butter	25	to	35
Beans per bushel			2.00
Coffee, per sack	25	to	30
" retail	25	to	33⅓
Cheese	25	to	30
Chickens	20	to	25
Corn	1.25	to	1.50
" meal	1.25	to	1.50
Cotton raw	15	to	20
" yarn		to	2.00
" yard sheeting	18	to	20
Eggs	12½	to	15
Flaxseed			1.75
Feathers	40	to	60
Fodder per 100 lbs	75	to	1.00
Flour	10.00	to	10.50
Fertilizers—Guano			5
Baugh's Phosphate			3½
Plaster per bag			2.00
" calcined			7.00
Cement			5.00
Hides—green	5	to	6
" dry	13	to	15
Leather—sole	33	to	40
" upper	60	to	75
Lard			20
Molasses—Cuba	70	to	75
Sorghum	40	to	50
Golden Syrup			1.00
Nails—keg			7.00
" retail	9	to	10
Oats per bushel			85
Onions—large			1.00
Oil—linseed			1.75
" tanner's			1.50
" sperm			2.00
" kerosene (best)			1.00
" aurora			1.00
Potatoes—Irish	75	to	1.00
" sweet			1.75
Peas—cow			2.00
" white			2.00
Rice	16½	to	18
Rags—cotton			3½
Salt—fine per sack			4.50
" Liverpool per sack			2.00
" retail			2½
Soda, best			20
Tallow	13	to	16½
Vinegar	40	to	50
Wool	25	to	40
" rolls	60	to	75

GREENSBORO MONEY MARKET.
Buying Rates of Bank Notes, &c. By
WILSON & SHOBER,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, SOUTH ELM STREET.

Bank of N. C.	60
" Cape Fear	28
" Charlotte	30
" Wadesboro	26
" Wilmington	27
" Roxboro	60
" Thomasville	20
" Lexington at Graham	23
" Lexington, old	18
" new	10
" Commerce	17
" Clarendon	3
" Fayetteville	10
" Washington	3
" Yanceyville	3
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	60
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro, old	28
" " " new	12
Miners' and Planters' Bank	40
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	27
Greensboro Mutual Ins. Co, old	6
Virginia Bank Notes average about	28
South Carolina "	15
Georgia "	25

We buy and sell at liberal prices, Gold and Silver, North Carolina Bonds, United States Bonds and all other marketable stocks.

Orders for Bank Notes by debtors and Stockholders of Banks will receive prompt attention.

Returns for express packages of Bank Notes, &c., will be made on the day received, by check on New York or Baltimore, or in currency, as desired.

Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at best rates. 2—1y

Internal Revenue Stamps!

Internal Revenue Stamps of every denomination constantly on hand. Orders by mail promptly attended to, and a liberal discount allowed to dealers, at Banking House of H. G. KELLOGG,
Greensboro, N. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

The accounts of business men solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed at the Banking House of
HENRY G. KELLOGG,
Greensboro, N. C.

Stockholders & Bank Debtors!

Orders for North Carolina Bank Notes filled for reasonable commission, at Banking House of
HENRY G. KELLOGG,
Greensboro, N. C.

Mutilated Money Bought!

Torn and defaced Greenbacks, National Bank Currency and Shinplasters, bought at a small discount, at Banking House of H. G. KELLOGG,
Greensboro, N. C.

GOLD AND SILVER COIN!

Gold and silver coin bought and sold at a very small margin, at
HENRY G. KELLOGG'S Banking House,
Greensboro, N. C.

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Drafts on New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond furnished at ¼ per cent. premium, or to Depositors at par. Also Drafts on England, Ireland, Germany and France, at New York rates, at Banking House of HENRY G. KELLOGG,
Greensboro, N. C.

Interest! Interest!! Interest!!!

Interest allowed on deposits of Currency, Gold or Silver, subject to check at sight, at Banking House of HENRY G. KELLOGG,
Greensboro, N. C.

BANK NOTES! BANK NOTES!!

Notes of all the Southern Banks bought at the highest market rates, at Banking House of
HENRY G. KELLOGG,
Greensboro, N. C.

Fresh Garden Seed.

I have just received a choice lot of fresh seed, to which I would respectfully call the attention of the public.

Cabbage, all kinds, Tomato, Celery, Beets, Cucumber, Beans (snaps) Peas, &c., &c.

These seed were grown in Richmond, Va., and are known to be good.

Call early and secure them.

R. W. GLENN, M. D.
3—tf *McConnell Building.*

AGRICULTURAL Implements

In great variety; Clover Seed, Lime, Plaster and Guano, for sale on the most accommodating terms, for Cash, or will be exchanged for any kind of Barter that can be disposed of in this or any other market.

Feb. 6. JAS. SLOAN & SONS.

Post Office and Rail-Road Guide.

Post Office, J. D. White, P. M.,
East Market, Caldwell block.

Northern Mail, R. & D. R. R. arrives at 7 P. M.
" " " closes at 9 "
Eastern " N. C. R. R. arrives at 7 "
" " " closes....at 9 "
Western " " arrives at 5-05 A. M.
" " " closes....at 6½ P. M.
Pittsboro arrives Friday ..... 6 "
" leaves Saturday ..... 6 A. M.
Asheboro arrives Saturday ..... 6 P. M.
" leaves Friday ..... 9 A. M.
Salem arrives Friday ..... 3 P. M.
" leaves Saturday ..... 6 A. M.
Yanceyville arrives Tuesday and Friday 6 P. M.
" leaves Monday and Thursday 6 A. M.

Office open for dliv ery of mails at night, and will not be open on Sundays.

Railroads.

N. C. mail going East arrives..at 5 A. M
" " " " leaves..at 5-05 "
" " " West arrives..at 7 P. M.
" " " " leaves..at 7-17 "
" Freight going East leaves at 12-10 "
" " " West " at 8-15 A. M.
R. & D. mail arrives ..... at 6 P. M.
" " leaves ..... at 5-15 A. M.

Local Squibs.

We will thank any one for giving us such items, for this department, as may be of general interest.

JOB PRINTING of every description can be done at our office, at low rates.

STRAWBERRIES are making their appearance in our market at 15cts per quart for old-field and 25cts. for cultivated.

Milton *Chronicle* and Wilmington *Star* reaches our sanctum semi-monthly and semi-weekly. What is the matter, Brother Eds?

COUNTY COURT is in session this week. No county business transacted, and no case worthy of notice disposed of.

There was quite a muss in the suburbs on East Market on Tuesday night last—particulars unknown. Esquire Ziph must reform his neighborhood.

"ITINERANT" paid us a visit this week. His object, we surmise, was to "write up" some of our local institutions, which are not generally known in the world at large; and, we, trust, he has been favorably impressed with our little town.

The Local of the Greensboro' *Times* is gorging himself on ice-creams. Just the idea!—*Raleigh Register.*

Where did you get that item, Mr. *Register?* We don't use the article until the themometer rises—haven't *tasted* any this year, and never said so.

DANCING LESSONS.—Prof. John Word has opened a school at the Odd Fellows hall, for the purpose of instructing the ladies and gentlemen in the art of dancing. The Professor taught in this place about forty years ago, and is well and favorably known to the older citizens.

SOMEBODY has been throwing rocks at the *Star* man. As he has been making fun of us we wouldn't care much if he got hit.

We don't mean that now since writing the above he had a fall—cause, an orange peel, on sidewalk, *brick*—— in his hat, we don't know which.

It seems that wild Turkeys, in this section are *bigger* and plentier than ever before since our recollection.

"Old Crit" and "*Long Bill*" have both been out done by Mr. Thomas Mock, who, on last Saturday killed a Turkey which weighed 26 pounds.—This is our third notice of large Turkeys and if our hunters can't send a poor fellow a slice, we don't want to hear any more of them.

THE COOLEST piece of impudence that ever come under our immediate observation occurred last Thursday, while we were mailing our papers. A man ran into our office in *a great hurry*, hadn't time to set down, and enquired if we "*had any papers to distribute this week?*" Now, this chap is one of the "*truly loil*," and has begged our paper, or in other words, *stolen our labor and material* for the last too months, and we simply informed him that this was not *the* week,—to call again, and we hope he'll come.

THE GREATEST MIRACLE.—A good rebuke was given at one of the hotel tables in Greensboro a short time since, which is worth repeating, for its lesson in manners. Two gentlemen were conversing in French, when a stranger, at the table, unsolicited entered the conversation. This disturbed the good temper of our little Frenchman, who asked him, in English, if he knew which was the greatest miracle spoken of in the bible. The stranger replied, "he did not—what was it?" The Frenchman said, "when Balaam's ass spoke *without being asked.*"

Weston, the pedestrian, is preparing for a 5,000 mile tramp for a purse of $25,000. The journey must be performed in 86 secular days or he loses the money.

If he makes the trip, he'll earn his money, as the distance to be made each day is a fraction over 58 miles.

On account of the increased circulation of the *La Crosse Democrat*, M. M. Pomeroy, its editor, will shortly start a branch office in New York. To use "Brick's" own words we may now "look out for music."

EGGS.—Eggs have become a foremost article of produce trade. Even in France they attained the price of five cents apiece during the last Lenten season. In New York, the retail price during the winter, was frequently "five for a quarter." The cause assigned for the unusual dearness of French eggs, is the enormously augmented exportation to England. The latter country has received from Holland, Belgium, France and Spain, the following quantities of eggs:

From 1843 to 1847,.....73	millions
From 1848 to 1852,.....103	"
From 1853 to 1857,.....107	"
From 1858 to 1862,.....163	"
In 1863,.....203	"
In 1864,.....335	"
In 1865,.....380	"

Thus it will be seen that in the single year of 1865, the importation amounted to the total for the twenty preceding years from 1843 to 1862. In the second week of April, the arrivals of eggs in Philadelphia reached the unprecedented height of 15,500 barrels, and in the third week they were nearly 8000. The consumption of this light, delicate, yet highly nutritious article, has always been enormous in England and is becoming so in America. There is no reason why with the vast spaces and grain production at our command, we should not produce ten times the quantity we now have, and send vastly large shipments abroad to meet the rising demand. Even chickens in Paris have sold as high as four francs apiece at market. Here is a new line of speculation for some enterprising genius.

A WONDERFUL CITY.—One of the most wonderful cities in the world is Bankok, the capital of Siam. On either side of the wide, majestic stream moored in regular streets and alleys, extending as far as the eye can reach are upwards of seventy thousand neat little houses, each house floating on a compact raft of bamboos; and the whole intermediate space of the river is one dense mass of ship junks, and boats of every conceivable shape, color and size.

At the Dry Tortugas the heads of the prisoners are shaved, and they labor under a torrid sun upon a sand bank in the midst of the ocean, with balls and chains about their limbs. The officers who command at the fortification are amenable to the laws of neither God nor man. Col. Grenfel was tied up by his thumbs and treated with every species of cruelty and barbarity. No one interfered. The laws were silent. The man that enters there leaves liberty, justice and hope behind.

The Indians are burning, murdering and robbing in every direction in Idaho. The soldiers, (costing us millions of dollars) who ought to be on hand to chastise these savages and protect our people, are devoting their time in the South to the oppression of the white race and electioneering for the Jacobin usurpers.

In Oxford, Mass., last week a party of boys found a snake den, and dug therefrom ninety nine snakes, measuring 482½ feet in in length. At last accounts the boys were still digging with no appearance of having exhausted the supply. They can tell good snake stories "down East."

The Annual Commencement at Trinity College will open on the 9th of June next. Rev. James E. Mann will preach the sermon before the Theological Class on the 7th of June. J. Q. Jackson, Esq. will address the Alumni on the 9th. Rev. Bishop Doggett will deliver the annual sermon on the 10th. Hon. John Kerr will deliver the literary address on the 10th. Commencement exercises on the 11th.

THINGS A WOMAN CAN'T DO.—A lady writer who is slightly disposed to turn traitor to her sex, states that there are three things a woman can't do—the most important admisson that has been extorted from the sex since Madame Eve ate the apple. Hear the following confession:

First, she can't sharpen a lead pencil. Give her one and see. Mark how jaggedly she hacks away every article of wood around the lead, leaving an unsupported spike of the latter, which breaks immediately when used. You can almost forgive the male creature his compassionate contempt as chucking her under the chin, he twitches it from her awkward little paw and rounds and tapers it in the most ravishing manner, for durable use. I wish to hear no more on that point, because when I once make up my mind, "all the King's men" can't change it.

Well, then, secondly—A woman can't do up a bundle. She takes a whole newspaper to do up a paper of pins, and a coil of rope to tie it, and it will come undone at that. When I go shopping I look on with the fascinated gaze of a bird in the neighborhood of a magnetic serpent, to watch clerks do up bundles. How the paper falls just into the right crease, how deftly they turn it over, and tuck it in under, and tie it up, and then throw it down upon the counter as if they had done the most common thing in the world, instead of a deed which might, and in faith does task the ingenuity of "angels?" It is perfectly astonishing.

Thirdly—I may allude to the fact that a woman can't carry an umbrella. Or rather to the peculiar manner in which they perform that duty; but I won't. When they unfurl the parachute aluded to, they put it down over their noses, take the middle of the side walk, raking off men's hats and women's bonnets as they go, and walking right into the breakfast of some weight with that disregard of the consequent disgust, which to be understood must be felt, as the offender cocks up one corner of the paruchute and looks defiently at the victim who has effrontery to come into the world and hazard the whalebone and handle of her umbrella?"

A DANGEROUS SEMINARY.—There is in Liverpool a building well known to the police, occupied by thieves and robbers, which is a thieves college, where thieves of both sexes are systematically taught in all the various arts of thieving, from picking pockets to burglary and garroting. The teachers attend daily at the police courts, whose proceedings and decissions they watch with the most attentive interest, to see how they and their pupils may be able to escape the clutches of the law.

If a man in Wisconsin plants a row of trees along the road, he is exempt from working on the road; whoever hurts one of these little ones is fined $5; and the State Horticultural Society offers a premium of $100 for the best ten acres of forest trees, and $50 for the second best.

A Republican lawyer in New Haven is credited with the remark that "the evidence against President Johnson is not enough to justify sending a vicious boy to the reform school."

It is stated that Cabinet changes are pending; and it is asserted that they will harmonize Congress and the President, and that the President will cease obstructing reconstruction on the Congressional plan,—the progress of events having rendered his own impossible and the material interests of the South requiring immediate representation of some kind.

The United States Supreme Court has decided a case in favor of Jacob Thompson, formerly Secretary of the Interior, which reinstates him in the possession of a very considerable interest in lands in the State of Mississippi.

There is a democratic club of freedmen in Yorkville, South Carolina, numbering about 100.

A tape worm has been taken from a young lady in Indiana, measuring twenty one feet.

At Berlin, lately, a woman seventy-two years of age gave birth to a child.

The democracy are just now greatly agitated about who shall be their candidate for the Presidency. We suggest Morrissey—not because he is the most fit but because he has "fit" the most.

A CORRESPONDENT, in boasting of his wife's many excellencies, says she is beauti-ful, duti-ful, arm-ful, youthful, and *awe-ful!*

"Our mothers, the only faithful tenders who never misplaced a switch," is a toast said to have been offered at a railroad banquet.

The lawyer gets his living by "plunder," and the doctor by "pillage."

MARRIED.

On the 17th, inst., by A. Dilworth, Esq., MR. ELI C. TOWNSEND, to MISS MARY H. SHORT, all of this county.

DIED.

In this county May, 1st, Mrs. Missouri C. wife of Wm. P. Delaney, aged about 49 years.

PICKINGS.

Many of the Georgia negroes are moving to Liberia.

Ex-President Buchanan has recovered from a severe attack of pleurisy.

A California paper wants Beecher for President.

Some of our exchanges suggest Gov. Worth as a candidate for United States Senator.

Chicago is said to be the distributing point for 20,000 American post-offices.

It is reported that Secretary Seward is negotiating for the purchase of Iceland and Greenland.

A house in Troy, N. Y., is furnised throughout with rosewood. The owner, five years ago, was an army sutler.

Dennis Heartt, of the Hillsboro' *Recorder*, was too unwell to attend to his editorial duties last week.

Boston school teachers are in distress; they have had no money since February 15th—they ought to strike.

$17,000 of the Peabody fund has been appropriated to educational purposes in Louisana.

A colored woman of Martinsburg, Va., last week gave birth to four children at one time, and all are living.

There are 41,000 officers in the United States civil government, and their salaries amount to $21,000,000 annually.

It is rumored that princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria, is to marry Christian Federick, Prince Royal of Denmark.

The New York *Mail* says the editor whose duty it is to read the jokes sent to that paper has contracted a permanently sad expression of features.

The New York *Express* says the streets are in a fine state for alligators, but other kinds of gaiters had better stay in the house.

Agassiz once received a specimen of the rare wild bull of Lithuania, which is now preserved by game laws, in exchange for twelve common bull-frogs.

American vessels fishing in Canadian waters, will be charged $2 per ton, and the three warnings will be dispensed with.

The price of "loyalty" is eternal taxation. The victory of "loyalty" is wealth for the wealthy and poverty for the poor

F. L. Cardozo, the newly elected Secretary of the State in South Carolina, is a light mulatto, and the first of his race to hold a State office in this country.

The father of Wm. Overby, of Fayetteville, now living in Surry county, has attained the advanced age of 106 years, and walks about his farm with the assistance of a cane.

The Natural Bridge, in Rockbridge county, Va., with a hotel and 165 acres of land, was sold on April 25th, for $9,355, to Col. Mike Harmon, of Staunton, Va.

A Chicago editor says that half the people who attend musical entertainments in that city "don't know the difference between a symphony and a sardine."

Fashion decrees that ladies are to wear their parasols hitched to the side like swords. It is intended to make them a weapon of offence as well as defence?

THE Sherman House, at Chicago, which is to be the headquarters of the radical delegates, does not admit colored persons. The Louisiana delegation will have to quarter elsewhere.

The new post office directory, recently published, shows that there are 25,715 post-offices in the United States.—Of the whole number, 1,226 are money order offices, and about the 1st of June 200 more of this class will be opened.

A sailor, exhorting in a prayer meeting in a London Chapel, said that on dark stormy nights, while on the sea, he had often been comforted by that beautiful passage of Scripture—"A faint heart never won fair lady."

Rev. Bishop Doggett, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will make a visitation to the Churches, in the Salisbury, Greensboro,' Washington and Newern Districts, between the 26th of June and the 12th of July next.

A couple of Richmond Belles made a wager on the impeachment question, and the *rad gal* will have to tramp it from that place to Petersburg. The distance is twenty-one miles and must be accomplished in seven hours.

THE NEW Orleans *Picayune* favors Hancock, because "it may take some fighting to get into the Presidental chair, even if the Democratic candidate is fairly elected, and in that case a Peace Democrat would hardly answer as well as Hancock."

The gallant, brave and universally beloved General Hood, was married a few days since to Miss Anna Hennen, daughter of the late Duncan N. Hennen, Esq., of New Orleans. The hero of this, as well as of a great many others, but very different engagements, was surrounded by a number of his comrades in arms, among whom were Generals Buckner, Bragg, Hays, Wheeler, Maury and Scott.

Mrs. Jane Kinney, of Virginia, Warren county, Pennsylvania, recently became a grandmother at the age of thirty-one years, she having been a mother at sixteen. The daughter has well followed the maternal example by doing the same at fifteen.

The best Kerosine Oil and the new and improved Sun Burner, for sale by
Feb. 6, 1868. JAS. SLOAN & SONS.

JUST RECEIVED.
25 half bbls. Choice Family Roe Herrings.
4 bbls. Shad.
6 bbls. Cut Herring.
50 bbls. Flour.
For sale at Reduced prices.
JAMES SLOAN & SONS.
May 12th, 1868. 15-tf.

New Store.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the very neat Confectionery establishment just opened in the Tate Building. The proprietor, Mr. DeSmet has been long engaged in the manufacture and sale of Candies and confectioneries with Mr. F. Neurat of Richmond and proposes to carry on a Branch Store, selling at Wholesale and Retail at Richmond prices. He promises to furnish retail dealers at a less figure than they can supply themselves from abroad. All orders will be filled within three days. 1tf.

JAMES SLOAN & SONS,
GROCERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
1—1y Greensboro, N. C.

J. HARPER LINDSAY, Jr.,
(Successor to Ernest Lindsay)
Dealer in Confectioneries, Groceries, Domestic and Foreign Fruits, Fancy Articles, Toys, Notions, &c.
Next door to Southern Express Office.
Greensboro, N. C. 3—1y

J. A. GILMER, SR., J. A. GILMER, JR.
GILMER & GILMER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, and SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,
Greensboro, N. C.
All business intrusted to their care in the Courts of this Judicial District, and Courts of Bankruptcy, and the United States Circuit Court, will receive prompt attention. 1—1y

JOHN E. O'SULLIVAN,
TIN and SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY. Corner West-Market and Ashe Streets, Greensboro, N. C. The subscriber keeps constantly on hand, or will make to order, at short notice, all descriptions of Tin and Sheet Iron work. Stoves, Ranges and Hot Air Furnaces repaired and put up. Particular attention paid to Cotton, Woolen and Tobacco Factory work.—Stencil Brands of all kinds cut to order. 1—6m.

WESTBROOK & CO.,
PROPRIETORS OF THE WESTBROOK NURSERIES,
Greensboro, N. C.
Nursery Store on Washington street. Chas. W. Westbrook will be found at his Residence on West Market street or at the Nursery Store, during February and March—November and December, the best seasons for transplanting. All orders promptly filled. 1—1y

MRS. N. MAURICE,
Fashionable Dress and Cloak-Maker,
(South Elm street, Greensboro, N. C.)
Ladies and Children's furnishing goods, Ribbons, Gloves, Real Laces and Imitations, Dress and Cloak Buttons, Trimmings in every variety, Cambrics, Corsets, Ladies and Children's Hosieries, Gaiters and Shoes, Lace Collars and Cuffs.
BRANCH OF MDE. DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS.
New Patterns received regularly. Patterns cut to order. 4—3m

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT
Mrs. MOORE'S MILLINERY,
WHERE goods are so much cheaper than has yet been offered in this market. Hats at 25 cents. Bonnets at 50cts and upwards. 2nd stock already received and partly sold, and the third lot of 6 dozen Hats and Bonnets to be in on Thursday, 23rd inst.
At the sign of the **BABY** in the window, you can also get one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.
April 21st, 1868. 12—2t

Reconstruction!
NO MORE REVOLUTION!
I HAVE JUST RETURNED
FROM THE NORTH,
Bringing a large lot of Dry and Fancy
GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.
I am no humbug, and don't publish my prices All I ask is a fair trial, and I will guarantee satisfaction in every instance.
☞ Country merchants will do well to give me a call, as I have a large lot of No. 1 goods which I will wholesale or retail at low figures.
I will compare goods, both as to price and quality, with any merchant in the town.
Call and see for yourselves. No charge made for showing goods, and everybody will always receive prompt and gentlemanly attention at the
Variety Store
of J. D. KLINE,
11—3m East Market St.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.
GREENSBORO, N. C.
(East Market street, near court-house.)
The Proprietor would inform the traveling public, and the citizens of this county especially, that his new house is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travelers.
The prices are as low, if not lower, than any other house in town.
A fine, new Bar is attached to this house, which will always be furnished with the best of Liquors.
JOHN T. REESE,
4—1y *Proprietor.*

MUSIC STORE.
FOREIGN AND American Sheet Music, vocal and instrumental, Music Books, Instructions for Piano, Guitar, Violin, Flute, &c. Musical Instruments such as Guitars, Violins, Banjos, Flutes, etc. German, French and Italian Violin and Guitar Strings.
Catalogues of Sheet Music and Books sent free to any order on application.
Music sent by mail, securely wrapped, the expense being only two cents for every four ounces.
All orders, whether large or small, strictly and promptly attended to
Address Prof. F. B. MAURICE,
4—3m Greensboro, N. C.

SMOKING TOBACCO!
DURHAM,
PEACE,
ZEPHYR PUFF,
and other fine brands, for sale by
PORTER & ECKEL.

200 Sacks LIVERPOOL SALT for offered at reduced rates by
Feb. 6. JAS SLOAN & SONS.

The Farmer's Column.

A CHEAP AND EXCELLENT FERTILIZER.—Dr. J. R. Nichols, in the "Journal of Chemistry," gives the following receipt for making a cheap and excellent fertilizer:

"Take a barrel of pure, fine ground bone and mix with it a barrel of good wood ashes, wetting with three pailsful of water, till the whole is thoroughly blended together. The preparation is cleanly and convenient, and for corn and roots will work wonders. It must be used in small quantities like super phosphates. It will be ready for use in a week after it is made, and a barrel of it will be worth two of any of the commercial fertilizers, though it will cost but half as much as one. The materials must be pure, and wet sufficiently to make it pasty, or difficult to dry."

TO CLEAR A HOUSE OF VERMIN.—"Burleigh" of the Boston *Journal*, says: "I tell you ladies a secret that may be worth your knowing—a new remedy to clean a house of roaches and vermin has been found. So complete is the remedy that men offer to rid the premises of all these pestilential nuisances by contract. The article is sold under the name of French green and other high sounding names, and at quite a high price. But the article, in plain English, is common green paint in powder. Six cent's worth used about any house will clear the kitchen and all its surroundings. These pests infest many houses in this city, *ad nauseam*, and we believe the ladies will thank us for suggesting so cheap an eradicator."

WORKING STOCK.—Working stock of every kind should have special care during the spring months. Otherwise they are not able to work when there is most need of their labors. Horses should be well groomed, and fed abundantly with chop made of any sound long food, and corn, or rye meal. If corn be used, it is well to mix one-fourth of wheat bran with it. Oxen, if not in best condition, are liable to get weak, and fail to do their work as the days get warm. They are generally considered unfit for labor in hot weather, only, we believe, because not treated as they should be. If given half a peck of corn meal, or its equivalent, daily, to each head, and kept on dry feed while working, they will continue to work as steadily through the season as horses.—*American Farmer.*

RED "RUST" ON SMALL GRAIN.—On this subject, the Wadesboro *Argus* makes the following, which we think worthy the attention of farmers:

"The time is at hand when this 'disease' (?) so blighting to wheat and oats in this section may be expected to make its appearance, and farmers cannot use too much care in preventing or eradicating it. From some remarks we have seen in our agricultural exchanges we think that blackberry and other briars in and around small grain fields are fruitful sources for germinating and spreading 'rust,' and it would not be amiss to those having grain growing to have the briars 'brushed out' just as soon as possible. Close observers have noticed that the rust most generally first makes its appearance on the briar in the wheat or oat field."

HOW TO GET RID OF RATS.—It has been discovered that rats can be got rid of by covering the floor near the rat hole with a thin layer of moist caustic potash. When the rats walk on this, it makes their feet sore, these they lick with their tongues: it makes their mouth sore, and the result is that they shun this locality, not alone but appear to tell all the neighboring rats about it, and eventually the house is entirely abandoned by them, notwithstanding the neighborhood may be teeming with rats.

H., in the Rural World says a foundered horse may be cured by throwing a tablespoonful of pulverized alum well back in the mouth of the horse as soon as the founder is discovered. The animal should be kept from water a day or thereabouts. This was tried on several occasions, and never without success.

If you have bees save a patch of ground for buckwheat for their pasture. If you have no bees this grain will not come amiss in pancake time.

Wit and Wisdom.

BEGINNING TO BELIEVE.—"Bubbles" of the California Golden Era, gets off the following practical hits at the popular way in which the world wags at the present day:

I begin to believe, now-a-days money makes the man, and dress the gentleman.

I begin to believe that the purse is more potent than the sword and the pen together.

I begin to believe that those who sin the most during the week are most devout upon Sundays.

I begin to believe that honesty is best policy—to speculate with until you have gained everybody's confidence—then line your pockets.

I begin to believe in humbugging people out of their dollars. It is neither stealing nor begging; and those who are humbugged have only themselves to blame.

I begin to believe that a man was not made to enjoy life but to keep himself miserable in the pursuit and possession of riches.

I begin to believe that the surest remedy for hard times and a tight money market, is an extravigant expenditure on the part of the individual—so keep the money moving.

I begin to believe that none but knaves are qualified to hold office under Government—with the exception of a few natural born fools and lunatics.

I begin to believe that that the pianoforte is more necessary in a family than meat and potatoes.

I begin to believe that a boy who doesn't swear, smoke and chew tobacco, may be a very good boy, but naturally stupid.

I begin to believe that if the devil should die, one half of the world would be thrown out of employment.

I begin to believe that he has the most merit who makes the most noise in his own behalf; and that when Gabriel comes, not to be behind the times he too, will blow his horn pretty loud.

The editor of the Morristown *Gazette* duns his patrons as follows: "A man might as well attempt to quench the phosphorescent emanations from the tail-end of a lightening bug with a squirt-gun, as to try to run a newspaper without money."

VERY RICH FARM.—The following is told as showing the magical effects of certain powerful fertilizers now offered to farmers. We submit it without the time to investigate the truth or falsehood of the statement:

"I went over last summer with two friends, and Jones took us on a four-acre lot he had just prepared for planting. We all went to the centre of the lot, and he there made a single hill, and showed us a cucumber seed. 'Now boys,' said he, 'when I put this seed in the ground you must run for the fence and get out as quick as you can.' No sooner had he dropped the seed than he and the others started off as if a bull dog had been after them. I was so surprised that I forgot the warning until I saw a vine pushing up from the ground and making for me. Then I ran as if for dear life, but before I got to the fence the vine caught me and began to wind around me like a snake. I was very much alarmed, and put my hand to my pocket for my jack knife with which to cut myself loose; but to my horror I could not get it on account of a cucumber which hung there and which was growing like blazes!"

Small talk—the prattle of children.

The most effective eye-water—woman's tears.

"Dinner for nothing," is much preferred to "nothing for dinner."

In Hebrew, Sunshine and Happiness are words of the same meaning.

The Mobile Tribune prays to be delivered from "shoe-peg civilization."

Brick Pomeroy styles Grant "the smoke stack of the Radical Rump Hell."

At a recent railroad *fete*, the following rather old-fashioned sentiment was given: "Our mothers—the only faithful tenders who never misplaced a switch."

Woman is the only tyrant that man should not resist.

To learn the value of money, try to borrow.

PROVERBS OF JOSH BILLINGS.—It strains a man's philosophy the worst kind to laugh when he gits beat.

All of us complain of the shortness of life, yet we awl waste more time than we use.

Don't mistake arrogance for wisdom; many people have thought they were wise when they were only windy.

The man who kant git ahead without pulling others back is a very limited cuss.

The principle difference between a luxury and necessary is the price.

Whenever the soul is in grief it is taking roots.

"Give the devil his dues," but be careful that there ain't much due him.

After a man has ridden fast ownst he never wants to go slow again.

Those families who are really fust-class never are afraid that they shall git cheated out of their respectibility, while the cod-fish families are always nervous lest they mite.

It won't do to stir up a man when he is thinking, any more than it will a pan of milk when the cream is rising.

It is easy enuff to raise the devil, but he is a hard crop to reap.

The onla sure recipee tew govern mankind with, is the rod; you may festoon it with flowers and ease it with velvet if you please, but it is the rod after all that does the business.

We are told that a contented man is happy, and we might have been told at the same time that a mud turtle could fly if it only had wings.

Prentice says of an editor who "smelt a rat," that if the rat smelt him, the varmint had the worst of it.

QUERY.—Would the devil beat his wife if he had one?"

ANS.—Guess not—for women generally beat the d——l.

An old lady, hearing somebody say the mails were very irregular, said:—"It was just so in my young days—no trusting any of 'em."

STAY LAW.

As Gen. Canby has issued an order enforcing the Convention stay law, we re-publish it for the guidance of the people.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS OF THIS STATE.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled*, That sections 1 and 2 of the ordinance of the Convention adopted June 23rd 1866, entitled "An Ordinance to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein," be and are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That section 3 of the above entitled Ordinance be amended to read as follows: SEC. 3. That all actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit, and account now pending in the Superior Courts, shall be continued to Spring Term, 1869; and that the several Superior Courts at the Spring Term thereof only, unless otherwise herein provided, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all such causes of action except where jurisdiction has been or shall be given to a Justice of the Peace by the Constitution or Laws of North Carolina. Should the defendant at the Spring Term, 1869, on writs which shall be returned to that Term or in any suit, for the above causes of action then pending in the Superior Court, pay or confess judgment to the plaintiff for one-tenth of the debt and demand (principal and interest) and all costs to that time, he shall be allowed until the next Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff or confess judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the debt or demand and cost, he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term should the defendant pay or confess judgment for one half of the residue of the debt or demand he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue of his debt or demand: *Provided, however*, That the plaintiff, if required, shall file his debt or demand in writing, and if the defendant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter demand, all of which shall be particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the instalment required of what he admits to be due, and the court shall order a jury at the same or some subsequent Term to try the matters in dispute between the parties, and at the next Spring Term the defendant shall be allowed to plead only upon paying or confessing judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the admitted amount and whatever the jury finds him indebted over and above the same:—*Provided, further*, That should the defendant fail to pay or confess judgment for the first or any subsequent installment, then, and in that case, the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed to judgment and execution for such installment, unless the defendant shall put in pleas, in which case the suit shall proceed according to the Court in 1866: *Provided, further*, That by consent of the plaintiff, the defendant at any Term of the Court may confess judgment for a stipulated sum in full and final discharge of all further demand or liability upon such claim.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That section 10 of the above recited act shall be amended to read as follows: SEC. 10. That executions on judgments in actions of debt, assumpsit, covenant or account, or decrees for money demands in Equity, which have been or shall be issued on judgment or decrees heretofore obtained, shall be levied on the property of the defendant and returned without sale: *Provided* such return shall not prejudice any lien the plaintiff may acquire or then have by virtue of said *fi fa or venditioni exponas*. At Spring Term, 1869, execution on all such judgments or decrees shall issue for only one-tenth the amount then due; at Spring Term 1870, for one-fifth of the residue; at Spring Term; 1871 for one-half of the residue; and at Spring Term 1872 for the balance of the debt; and no execution shall issue from the Fall Term on any such judgment or decree except by consent of the defendant. That no mortgagee or trustee, shall expose to sale the property conveyed in such mortgage or trust, or at that time pay one-tenth of the debts mentioned, the sale shall be postponed to the first of March, 1870; at that time should the mortgagor or trustor pay one-fifth of the residue, the sale shall be postponed to the first of March, 1871; at that time, should the trustor or mortgagor pay one-half of the residue, the sale shall be postponed to first of March, 1872; and at that time the trustee or morgagee shall sell the property or so much of it as will realize the balance of the debt: *Provided however*, That should the trustor or mortgagor fail to pay the first or any subsequent installment, then, and in that case the trustee or mortgagee shall sell at six months credit, so much of the property conveyed as will realize such installment.

SEC. 4. *Be it further ordained*, That section 11 of the above entitled act be amended to read as follows: That no warrants before Justices of the Peace shall be issued or be returnable until January 1st, 1869. Should the defendant upon such return pay to the plaintiff, or to the collecting officer, for his use, or confess judgment before the magistrate for one-tenth of the debt and demand, (principal and interest) he shall be allowed twelve months to plead; at the expiration of that time, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or confess judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the said debt or demand, he shall be allowed twelve months more to plead; at the expiration of that time, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff or confess judgment for one-half of the residue for said debt or demand, he shall be allowed twelve months more to plead; at the expiration of that time the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue of his debt or demand:—*Provided however*, That the plaintiff, if required shall file his claim in writing, and if the defendant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter demand, all of which he shall particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the installment required of what he admits to be due, and the justice shall proceed to try the matters in dispute between the parties; at the expiration of twelve months the defendant shall be allowed time to plead only payment of one-fifth of the amount admitted to be due, and whatever the justice may have found him indebted over and above the same: *Provided further*, That should the defendant fail to pay or confess judgment for the first or any subsequent installment then, and in that case, the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed to judgment and execution for such installment: *Provided further*, That by consent of the plaintiff the defendant may at any time confess judgment for a stipulated sum in full and final discharge of all further demand or liability upon such claim. That all executions on judgments in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account which have been, or shall be issued on judgments heretofore obtained before any magistrate, shall be levied on the property of the defendant and returned without sale; at the expiration of twelve months from such return, execution on all such judgments shall issue for only one-tenth of the amount then due; at the expiration of twelve months from that time for one fifth of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months from that time for one-fifth of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months more for one-half of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months more for the balance of the debt.

SEC. 5. *Be it further ordained*, That Section 17 of the above entitled ordinance be amended to read as follows: Sec. 17. That the provisions of this ordinance shall not be construed to extend to any debts or demands contracted or penalties incurred since the first day of May, A. D. 1865 or which may hereafter be contracted or incurred except actions founded on any bond, promissory note, bill of exchange, or any other instrument of writing, or parole promise made since the first of May, 1865, in renewal of, or substitution for a contract made prior to first of May, 1865, to the full amount of the principal and interest of a debt existing prior to said day, and without other consideration than such pre-existent debt; and except also actions, suits, or process to revive, continue or enforce any judgment heretofore recovered upon any such bond, promissory note, bill of exchange or other instruments of writing or parole promise as is herein before mentioned.

SEC. 6. *Be it further ordained*, That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its ratification.

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We know Dr. Lawrence's Rosadalis to be a safe and reliable Alternative, &c., and take pleasure in recommending it to the profession and the public.

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W. A. DUAGGA, "
E. BARNES, "
R. W. KING, "
S. WOODARD, "
W. T. BREWER, "
W. J. BULLOCK, "

January 7th, 1868.

I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with the above-named Physicians, and they are all gentlemen of respectability and standing in this community. T. C. DAVIS,
Mayor of Wilson, N. C.

January 11th, 1868.

ROSADALIS WILL CURE THE WORST CASES OF SCROFULA. READ THE STATEMENT BELOW AND DESPAIR NOT.

WILSON COUNTY, Sept. 10th, 1867.

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE:

DEAR SIR—My youngest daughter, aged five years, has been dreadfully afflicted with Scrofula nearly all her life. I tried a great many Physicians, but without relieving her much; in fact, most of them said there was no hope of cure. During the last Spring she was worse than ever, her body and limbs being covered with sores and blotches—with face and eyes badly ulcerated and swollen. Whilst in this condition, I was advised by Dr. L. A. Stith to try your Rosadalis. I at once procured three bottles, and commenced giving it to her. *The effect was magical. In less than a month*, to my great astonishment, *she was entirely well.*

I am, sir, ?
Yours, with much respect and gratitude,
W. W. BURNETT.

ROSADALIS CURES ALL SKIN DISEASES.

WILSON, N. C., Sept. 15, 1867.

DR. LAWRENCE,—Dear Sir:—In 1862, my son, now aged five years, was vaccinated with what proved to be impure matter, which completely destroyed his health. He has been afflicted with an inveterate and extremely troublesome *Eruption of the Skin*, sometimes breaking out in sores, &c. Rosadalis was prescribed by my family physician, —Dr. A. D. Moore. After taking it a few weeks, my son became and remains *entirely well.*

Yours truly, J. B. DANIEL.

CHRONIC LIVER COMPLAINT CURED.

This is to certify that I was *cured of Liver Complaint* by Dr. Lawrence's Rosadalis, after having been confined to my bed and house for a long time, and trying various medicines without benefit.

I know of several others in this county *cured* through the use of Rosadalis, and it can be found in nearly every house in my neighborhood, and they all praise it as a great medicine.

THOMAS THORP.

Greene county, August 14, 1867.

ROSADALIS IS A POTENT REMEDY IN ALL CHRONIC DISEASES.

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I have been cured of Chronic Inflammation of the Ear and Partial Deafness, of ten years' standing, by ROSADALIS. GEO. W. BLOUNT.

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I hereby certify that I was cured of long standing Chronic Rheumatism, by taking four bottles of Dr. Lawrence's ROSADALIS.

JAMES WILLS.

Wilson, N. C., May 6, 1867.

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It is perfectly harmless, never producing the slightest injury.

☞ It is not a Secret Quack Remedy. The articles of which it is made are published around each bottle, and it is used and endorsed by the leading Physicians everywhere it is known.

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